For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

Nippon Times

For Independence and Fraternity

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U.S. PLANE-CARRIER, DESTROYER SUNK INSTANTLY, 5 OTHER WARSHIPS BLASTED, 125 PLANES DOWNED BY IMPERIAL FORCES IN GILBERT ISLANDS AREA

U.S. IMPERIALISM NEW ENEMY, WARNS BOSE; ALL INDIA READY TO LAY DOWN LIFE FOR CAUSE

President Laurel Is Host to Leader of Azad Hind at Malacanan Banquet; Japanese Envoy, Other Dignitaries, Hear Inspiring Address

Domei

MANILA, November 22.—British imperialism is dead, but the United States is replacing it, was the warning delivered by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, in his message delivered at a dinner given in his honor by President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan Palace this evening.

The function was attended by all the Ministers of State, Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata, other distinguished Filipino and Japanese as well as Indian leaders.

"The world must choose between perpetuation of this imperialism or the establishment of a new world order based on justice and equity," declared the Netaji. "To compromise with British imperialism is to compromise with slavery because it has always oppressed the subject peoples, economically, politically and socially."

Opposes U.S. Imperialism

Regarding the rise of American imperialism, he asserted: "We must oppose the new menace to prevent its tentacles from spreading." Recalling that in the past the Asiatic peoples, including the Indians, had looked up to the United States; he said: "But now America's colonial policy actually is a menace to the smaller nations which should realize it, and the sooner the better."

He observed that in face of their impending doom "the British will fight to the last." However, he added, the outcome of the fight is clear for the enemy will be forever smashed.

Urging total sacrifice on the part of all East Asians, the fiery Indian patriot leader continued: "I have always been a determined and consistent-fighter against oppression. As individuals, we don't matter. We'll die soon enough. We must die, but we must strive to make our nation live forever."

He observed that American imperialism, formerly, only covered the political field, but that it has expanded to include social and economic fields as well, epitomizing its British counterpart.

Hailing the holding of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, he said: "It marked the realization of my dream to see the East Asiatic nations together."

Will Fight to End

Stressing the Indian determination to fight to the last, he said: "The Indians are fully prepared to die for the salvaging of their country. We must die, for he who lives for India is he who dies for India. We are prepared for a long and bitter struggle because Britain is prepared for the battle which will be long and bitter. But England cannot go on forever."

Expressing profound thanks to the host, the Indian leader declared: "I am grateful to Your Excellency, the Government and the people, and wish everlasting freedom and prosperity to the Republic of the Philippines."

President Laurel in his speech, preceding that of Netaji Bose, expressed warm words of welcome to the distinguished visitor and wished him a pleasant stay in the Islands. He eulogized Subhas Chandra Bose for his "long and determined" struggle for emancipation of the 400,000,000 Indian people which was now nearing fruition.

P.I. Welcomes Bose

Domei

MANILA, November 22.—Extending welcome to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, who is now visiting in the Philippines, the Foreign Ministry of the Philippine Republic issued the following statement:

"The Government and the people of the Republic of the Philippines are greatly pleased to welcome today Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of

(Continued on Page 2)

Reich Units Occupy Vital Samos Island As Foe Surrenders

Domei

BERLIN, November 22.—With the surrender of British-Badoglio troops on Samos Island, Dodecanese, German forces have occupied all important military establishments on that island, Reich military authorities announced this afternoon.

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—By forcing the capitulation of British-Badoglio troops on Samos Island, Reich forces have bolstered their positions in the Mediterranean theater of war, as Samos was the only major island in the Aegean Sea remaining in enemy hands.

THAI PRINCE LAUDS JOINT DECLARATION

Wan Waithayakon Is Grateful For Kind Reception Received in Japan

Domei

BANGKOK, November 23.—His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon, who attended the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations as proxy for Thai Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, stressed the great significance of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia in his interview with Japanese newspapermen this afternoon. The gist of His Royal Highness' statement is as follows:

"I met with a most sincere welcome from the Japanese Government and the people of Japan on attending the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo himself took the lead in giving us every consideration possible, and we are grateful from the bottom of our hearts for all the kindnesses that were shown toward us.

"First of all after a frank exchange of views on factors vitally essential for the victorious consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of Greater East Asia, the Joint Declaration was drafted and unanimously adopted by the Assembly. Of the five principles of the Joint Declaration, the principle of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty furnishes an immutable criterion for the uniting of the various peoples of Greater East Asia and is at the same time the fountainhead of hope.

"Even while the Assembly was still in session, and thereafter, joyous news continued to pour in of the brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Forces and I wish to express here my sincere hopes that the Japanese Forces will continue to gain epochal victories and that the Japanese Empire will vigorously advance toward still greater prosperity."

Mosley's Release Opposed

Domei

LISBON, November 21.—British Communists, at a meeting in London last night, demanded the rescinding of the release order for Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the Black shirts in England, and his wife, and threatened that **if their demand was not heard, they would carry out a strike,** according to London reports. Representatives of the British Electric Industry Workers' Union have also demanded the re-arrest of Mosley, it is reported.

LEBANON CHIEF GIVEN FREEDOM; ASSUMES DUTY

President Imprisoned by French Rebels Returns to Beirut; Ministers Being Freed

DE GAULLISTS WITHDRAW

Peace Returns to City; Populace Gripped With Joy; Egyptian Premier Sends Greetings

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 22.—With the French Committee for National Liberation having bowed to British demands on Sunday, the Lebanese President, Bishara Chury, who had been under arrest and in imprisonment since the start of the disorder, today returned to Beirut and has taken up his duties again, reports from Beirut reveal. The reports further revealed that the other Cabinet Ministers too were being released.

De Gaullist forces which had been occupying strategic points within the city withdrew on Sunday night and calm has been restored. The Lebanese populace, moved to a frenzy of joy by reports that their President had been released, today celebrated the event by hoisting the new Lebanese flag atop all public buildings.

Cairo reports reveal that the Egyptian Premier, Mustapha Nahas Pasha, today sent the following telegram of felicitations to the Lebanese Premier Riad Es-Solh, who was also freed:

"The solution to the present case is the first step toward the triumph of righteousness and with this solution as the turning point, I hope that the situation in the Lebanon area will gradually return to normal. Through the present case, I believe that it has been recognized that Lebanon was fighting for independence, freedom, and dignity and that it was not fighting alone and isolated. Egypt and the Arabian nations are the comrades of the glorious struggle for independence."

Syrians Still Aroused

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 22.—Though the Lebanese question seems to have been settled with the yielding of the French Committee for National Liberation to the British demands, the agitation in various Arab nations has not yet subsided, according to reports from Damascus.

The Syrian Parliament started discussion on the recent Lebanese disturbance today, as several thousand agitated citizens gathered in the prominent part of the city of Damascus, and held a demonstration. They demanded a Government announcement concerning the efforts made by the Syrian Government for the settlement of the Lebanese question.

It is reported that the public agitation in Syria is so serious that it may lead to the downfall of the Cabinet.

BRITISH DISAPPOINT TURKS

Neutrality Unaffected by Reich Occupation of Leros

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 22.—The occupation of Leros Island by German forces has caused a great repercussion in Turkey. The Aksham, one of the leading Turkish newspaper, said today as follows:

"The occupation of Leros Island by German forces will not cause any change in the neutral policy of Turkey, which will ever remain a non-combatant nation. The Turkish public is disappointed over the military failures of Britain, just when the situation was turning favorably for the anti-Axis forces, but the present development will not effect Turkey's diplomatic policy."

His Majesty Conducts Rituals of Niiname-Sai

The age-old rituals of Niiname-Sai, autumnal Harvest Festival, were solemnly observed by His Majesty the Emperor in the Shinkaden of the Imperial Palace, beginning last evening and ending early this morning.

At 6 p.m. last evening, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to appear in the Shinkaden where had been gathered all the Princes of the Blood, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other high State officials, in respectful attendance.

His Majesty the Emperor graciously made an offering to the Imperial Ancestors of new rice and Black and White Sake, which had been presented from all parts of the country, and was also pleased to partake of a portion. This ended the evening rites of Niiname-Sai.

At 11 p.m. His Majesty the Emperor again appeared in the Shinkaden to observe the rituals which lasted through the night till early this morning.

To the Grand Shrines of Ise, His Majesty the Emperor graciously dispatched Prince Michihide Kujo, Court Ritualist, to observe the Niiname-Sai rites, as the whole nation, with deep-felt gratitude in their hearts for the bountiful rice harvest of the present year, also participated in the annual festival with due observances.

LINFENG IS OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE ARMY

Commander Enters Former Enemy Hunan Headquarters; Stronghold Unscathed

Domei

LINFENG ON THE HUNAN FRONT, November 21.—Vanguards of the X X Unit which crossed the Feng River in face of enemy resistance and broke through the first line defenses of Changteh on Thursday occupied Linfeng, 35 kilometers south of the Feng, and Unit Commander X X on Friday at 11 a.m. entered the city with his main body of troops.

Linfeng is a small city with a population of 5,000. The headquarters of the Chungking 449th Regiment of the 150th Division of the 44th Army was formerly situated there. The enemy, however, fled in haste upon learning of the Japanese advance and for that reason the city did not suffer any damage.

5 Ships Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 22.—A huge squadron of Japanese Army Air Units at dawn Saturday bombed and dealt tremendous losses to about 1,000 troops of the fleeing Chungking 58th Division near Lungtan River, about 30 kilometers south of Tzuli. All the planes returned safely.

A separate unit discovered an enemy surface unit near Taoyuan, about 25 kilometers southwest of Changteh, on the Yuankiang River. The Japanese planes sank two 200-ton class vessels and heavily damaged and set ablaze three others. They all returned safely after raiding the enemy headquarters, bombing the military establishments there and dealing tremendous damage.

Enemy Admit Set-Backs

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—Admitting that the Chungking forces in Changteh were sustaining huge losses, the Chungking Military Affairs Council issued the following communique today, it is reported from Chungking:

"Since Saturday morning, Japanese Forces have closed in on Changteh from the north and northwest and are at present engaged in fierce fighting with the Chungking forces in the suburbs of the city. Japanese Air and Artillery Units are covering their ground units and subjecting Changteh to bombardment. The Chungking forces are suffering huge losses as a result of hand-to-hand fighting.

"A separate Japanese Unit has circled around Changteh, hitting the Changteh-Changshu Highway, to cut off the retreat route of the Chungking army. In the area south of Tzuli, too, Japanese Forces are driving with powerful artillery and mobile units and are subjecting the Chungking forces to furious assaults."

AMERICAN NAVY HIT BY TWO DISASTERS

Big Casualties Suffered When 2 Ships Collide, Transport Plane Crashes Off Rio

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 22.—Disaster caught up with the United States navy as separate reports from Philadelphia and Rio de Janeiro revealed a serious collision of two merchantmen off Delaware Capes and the crashing of a large naval transport plane, 30 miles east of Rio de Janeiro.

Philadelphia reports revealed that an undetermined number of men were killed or missing when two merchant ships collided off Delaware Capes on Friday night.

According to the announcement by the United States Fourth Naval District yesterday, one of the ships caught fire and was still burning while the other which was only slightly damaged was able to make port under her own power. It also said that details of the collision would be withheld until a complete investigation is made and names of the dead and missing will not be announced until the next of kin is notified.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro disclosed that a large naval transport plane crashed into the mountainside only 30 miles east of Rio late Friday night. Dispatches revealed that all 18 occupants of the plane except one American were killed.

Mayor Marica, of the city near the scene of the accident, said that the plane was flying only a few minutes from Santos Dumont Airport when it crashed and burst into flames. The cause of the crash is still unascertained.

U.S. Congressman Killed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 22.—The Headquarters of the Fourth Naval District of the United States Navy announced today that an American naval plane crashed to the ground in Pennsylvania, Sunday night, and that Congressman J. William Ditter, a Republican member of the Lower House from Pennsylvania, and another person who were aboard the plane, were killed, according to Washington dispatches.

It is further reported that three United States army planes also crashed on the same day.

Malacca Bus Line Improved

Domei

MALACCA, November 22.—The Tokyo Electric Transportation Company has made vast improvements in the public transportation system between Tampin and Malacca. The Company now operates a large fleet of buses running along the route between the two cities throughout the day and until late in the evening. It has also constructed a pavilion bus depot just about midway in the route. The bus depot has a booking office as well as a waiting room.

ENEMY PAYING TERRIFIC TOLL FOR FOOTHOLD

Enemy Dispatches Admit Huge Sacrifices of Human Lives Entailed in Attempt

DEFENSES SAID FORMIDABLE

Roosevelt's Son Reported in Action at Makin—Americans Seen Desperate

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 22.—Because the only anti-Axis announcement made on the fighting in the Gilbert Islands so far was the one made at the outset of the operations in which the headquarters of the United States Pacific fleet revealed that landings had been made, the American public is ignorant of what is going on. United Press reports from Honolulu, however, called the fighting the most intense since the outbreak of the war from the standpoint of sacrifice in lives.

Because of the lack of official reports American propaganda organs continued to hold to a "subdued" attitude, The San Francisco radio station, this afternoon, declared: "Though three days have passed since the landings, fierce and bloody fighting is going on in the two islands."

A UP dispatch from Honolulu, however, reported: "The Gilbert landing operations constitute fighting which requires the most sacrifices and is the most intense since the outbreak of the war from the standpoint of losses in human lives.

"To prevent landings, the Japanese in the last two years built trenches, pill-boxes and artillery positions. Judging from the point that the headquarters of the United States Pacific fleet admitted in the official communique issued on Sunday that the Americans were meeting fierce resistance, it is clear that the Americans failed in the bombings carried out for a week before the landings to reduce the Japanese fighting personnel and to smash the artillery positions.

"The American forces picked the two most solidly defended islands in the Gilbert group for their first attack. There are, however, 14 other principal islands. If further landing operations are carried out they will increase greatly the position of the Americans for further moves forward."

Roosevelt's Son in Action

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 22.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Roosevelt, is said to be taking part in the landing operations on Makin, in the Gilbert Islands, according to reports from Pearl Harbor.

America Seen Desperate

The partial landing made on the Gilberts by the American forces will probably serve as a breather for Roosevelt who recently has been finding it harder to ward off the suspicions and doubts held against him by the people, was the opinion of Yahei Taoka, former manager of the San Francisco branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, as given in the Asahi. Mr. Taoka, who recently returned to Japan on the exchange ship, Teia Maru, however, pointed out that the Americans were now desperate in their efforts to gain time and to make use of their productive power which is now at its height.

Said Mr. Taoka: "We heard of the tremendous string of victories scored off Bougainville immediately upon our return to this country and knowing the attitude in which the Americans are facing this war we can understand how badly these Japanese victories hurt them. That is the reason why the State Department is silent on the results of these battles. But they are in a position where they must make some announcement in time and for that they must have some results with

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REVEALS GLORIOUS WAR RESULTS

Terrific Struggle Reported Under Way—Two of Damaged Aircraft Carriers Believed Sunk—Battleship, Transport Set on Fire by Nippon Airmen

Close on the heels of an announcement on Monday afternoon, that heavy fighting was now raging on Makin and Tarawa Islands of the Gilbert Group between the Imperial Forces and the enemy, the Imperial Headquarters, at 3 p.m. yesterday, released the glorious results obtained by the Imperial Navy Air Force and Ground Units since November 19 in the area.

As revealed in the announcement, one medium-sized aircraft carrier and one destroyer have been instantaneously sunk by Imperial Navy Air Units while two other large-sized aircraft carriers have been heavily damaged with one of them most probably sunk, one medium-sized aircraft carrier also heavily damaged and most probably sunk, one battleship or cruiser heavily damaged and set ablaze and one transport heavily damaged and set ablaze as well as 36 planes shot down.

The Imperial Ground Units, in cooperation with the Sea Eagles, have taken an enemy toll of 89 planes.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique issued at 3 p.m., Tuesday, follows:

"A fierce battle is still going on in the Gilbert Islands area; being particularly severe in and around the landing point on Tarawa Island. War results obtained by Imperial Navy Air Units and Ground Units since November 19 follow:

"(1) Those scored by the Navy Air Units:

"Sunk—

One medium-sized aircraft carrier (instantaneously)

One destroyer (instantaneously)

"Damaged—

Two large-sized aircraft carriers (heavily damaged; one of them is most probably sunk)

One medium-sized aircraft carrier (heavily damaged and is most probably sunk)

One battleship or cruiser (heavily damaged and set ablaze)

One transport (heavily damaged and set ablaze)

"Shot down—

36 planes (three unconfirmed)

"(2) Those scored by the Ground Units:

"Shot down—

89 planes (22 unconfirmed)

"Loss on our side:

Self-blasted or not yet returned totaled 15 planes."

Death Blow Dealt

In coordination with its counter-offensive in the Bougainville area, the enemy on early Friday morning suddenly moved out to the Gilbert Island sector with a convoy and a powerful task force having aircraft carriers and battleships as its mainstay. A part of the enemy troops landed Sunday morning on Tarawa and Makin Islands and are engaged in a fierce combat with the Japanese Units. These facts have already been revealed by a previous Imperial Headquarters' announcement.

On Tuesday, Imperial Headquarters released a communique concerning the battle results scored by the Japanese Forces in the fighting in that area, revealing that Japanese Navy Air Units and Ground Units since Friday had instantaneously sunk one medium-sized aircraft carrier and one destroyer, heavily damaged two large-sized aircraft carriers and one medium-sized aircraft carrier, and heavily damaged and set ablaze one battleship or cruiser and one transport in addition to shooting down 125 planes.

The probability of one of the two large-sized aircraft carriers heavily damaged and the one medium-sized aircraft carrier, also heavily damaged being sunk is extremely great, which means that three raiding aircraft carriers were destroyed.

Commanders Self-Blast

With the battle still reported as raging, it goes without saying that the actual figures are far beyond what has been announced. It must not be forgotten that behind these magnificent results lie the self-blasting of the commanders, Lieutenants Nobumi Miyamae and Yoshiaki Akiyama, among the precious sacrifice of 15 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

On early Friday morning, Japanese Navy Patrol Plane Units which had set up a close-woven net of watch in the waters around the Gilberts discovered a huge convoy including several aircraft carriers and battleships.

Upon receipt of the report, the Japanese Navy Air Units roared off against the enemy in spite of the prevailing adverse weather. Since then, they repeatedly carried out furious and courageous assaults on the enemy and besides scoring the results mentioned above, shot down 36 enemy planes.

Meanwhile the Ground Units at Tarawa and Makin Islands fought effectively and powerfully against the fleet bombardment, intense air bombing and persistent attacks of the landed enemy and by anti-aircraft fire alone, shot down 89 planes besides dealing the landed enemy units serious losses.

BURMA'S FINANCIAL SET-UP OUTLINED BY GOVERNMENT

Announces Establishment of Central Bank Soon; Plans Wartime Insurance

Domei

RANGOON, November 22.—The Burmese Government today made public an outline of the national financial programs based on the recently published basic national policy of Burma.

The announcement revealed that the Central Bank of Burma will be inaugurated in the near future at a capitalization of 10,000,000 rupees and disclosed that the Government is planning inauguration of wartime insurance for safeguarding the welfare of Government employees.

Noting sharp increase of expenditures over the revenue the announcement attributed them to sharp increase of disbursements for national defense and also to establishment of funds for Government purchase of rice and other cereals.

It was added that another factor is the decrease in the revenue from income taxes and other sources due to wartime conditions.

LACK OF MANPOWER SLICES YANK OUTPUT

Placing of Sub-Contracts Banned in Areas Suffering From Labor Dearth

(Special to the Nippon Times)

The severe shortage of manpower in the United States has given rise to a plan for the systematic classification of labor in all centers with a population of over 25,000. Various conditions and restrictions for the placing of sub-contracts by prime contractors are also suggested as a means of overcoming the present internal crisis within America, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

In relation to the foregoing, the Business Week of August 21 reported that the joint letter issued by the United States War, Navy and Treasury Departments, Maritime Commission and War Production Board told prime contractors to study the classification of population centers, established by WMC according to the latest review of the supply and demand of manpower in all cities of over 25,000 population, and to place sub-contracts in accordance with the following principles; firstly, to avoid as far as possible to place sub-contracts in the 55 areas in the United States suffering from acute labor shortage, secondly, to place in one of the 111 areas expected soon to be short of labor, only such sub-contracts for items of a similar character to those already being produced provided that no additional labor is required to that currently employed by sub-contractor; thirdly, to place in the 81 areas where labor shortage is expected in six months only such sub-contracts which can be completed within six months and also such that will not require the employment of labor in addition to that normally or currently used by sub-contractor, and fourthly, to distribute sub-contracts so as to utilize as widely as possible the facilities of concerns located in the 88 areas where labor is adequate.

The Business Week of September 4 reported an increase of five more to the various groups, totalling 340, making the first group 59, the second 112, the third, 78, the fourth group 91 but the Journal of Commerce of October 1 reported that the first group was increased to 71, the third group to 101, and the fourth group decreased to 65, making 349 in all.

More Men Needed

The WMC reports that a total of 2,600,000 must be transferred by July 1944 which means 210,000 between September and December and 500,000 shifted during the first six months of 1944 from less essential jobs. Out of a total of about 800,000 expected from construction workers of military and naval facilities which eases off with completion, 350,000 employed persons are expected to seek useful war jobs by July 1944.

Critical manpower shortage examples follow: In the Wall Street Journal of August 14, seven West coast aluminium new plant units able to turn out 21,000,000 pounds of metal monthly have been idle due to lack of manpower since completion, the WPB announced. All seven units are located in an area suffering from labor lack and, operated by Alcoa, need only a total of 1,000 workers. Two of the units which convert alumina into metal were completed eight months ago, one in March, one in May and three in June. It is said that specified reduction units are also idle and in April, May and June, Alcoa hired 1,500 persons but labor turn-over was so high that those that remained had to be transferred to other companies.

Workers quit Alcoa plants for various reasons and one of them was to go into shipyards which promise more money and quicker promotion. Admiral Vickery said on April 8 that the monthly turnover rate in shipyards during the first quarter of 1943 amounted to 11.2 per cent of total working force, 2 per cent of which represented withdrawal into the armed forces.

During the period, Maritime Commission's contracts with shipbuilding yards required more than 200,000 workers to replace those who left. Actually 282,617 have been hired leaving a deficit of 71,078. The deficit in Pacific coast yards total 60,854. It is also quoted that a serious housing shortage in many shipbuilding communities exist.

Suffers Acute Dearth

From early this year the Willow Run Bomber Plant has been experiencing lack of competent workers and also difficulty to hold the workers hired. This also was caused by the lack of adequate housing facilities near plants and transportation difficulties. According to the Iron Age of August 19, the West Coast aircraft plants hired 150,000 employees during the first six months of 1943 but the net gain was only 12,000.

Kindelberger, President of North American Aviation Incorporated, places the current shortage for their factories at 20,000. To meet present schedules, these plants had to increase labor by about 30,000 employees between June and December 1943. Out of every 100, 63 are women and the rest men of the selective service classification or men over 38.

The Boeing Company turnover amounted to between 5 and 6 per cent. One-fourth of all employees hired by Boeing during the first half of 1943 were former employees. Two out of every three were women. Sixty-five per cent of workers who left Boeing during the period were women, 60.2 per cent of whom gave personal reasons, 12.3 per cent that the family was moving, 10.5 per cent illness in family, 7.4 per cent the necessity for care of children, 6.6 per cent marriage or maternity, 6.6 per cent domestic problems and only 3.6 per cent because of inadequate housing or transportation difficulties. Those who gave other employment as the reason for leaving, including men and women, were 13.5 per cent due to military service, 11.4 and 29.5 per cent due to departure of male from house. The Seattle Boeing plant is actually looking for 9,000 new workers.

The Journal of Commerce of August 30 reported that an inspection of the West Coast aircraft plants by key-men from several Washington departments and agencies showed that at least 250,000 additional workers are needed in the Pacific area within the next few months.

Plans for selecting private citizens in each majority or area to be chosen by labor management groups as top coordinator and to work through Government and military agencies are under consideration. The areas are San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

Seek Higher Wages

The chief cause of the trouble in holding aircraft workers has been the higher wage rates in shipyards and it is said that without a change in wage limitation it is unlikely that workers can be induced to return from the shipbuilding yards.

The Business Week of August 28 reported that the Regional Office of the WMPC in Seattle took matters into their own hands to provide immediate relief for the Boeing Aircraft Company and ordered Puget Sound shipyards to lay off some 14,000 workers or about 14 per cent of those so employed. A month ago, the army tried to give Boeing a lift by cancelling a dozen contracts in the Seattle area to release men for more vital work.

ISLAMIC CHURCH ORGANIZED

Nippon Military Administration in Java Approves Petition

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 22.—The local Japanese Military Administration authorities under today's date approved the petition filed by the Supreme Islamic Church for an organization of an Indonesian-Islamic Federation as liaison organs among various Islamic organizations in Java.

It was said that with the inauguration of the above Federation, the Supreme Islamic Church will be dissolved in accordance with the resolution adopted at the general meeting on October 24.

Chinese Residents Rally

To celebrate the signing of the Japanese-Chinese Alliance Pact and to strengthen further their determination to crush America and Britain, some 1,200 Chinese residents in Tokyo on Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. held a rally at Hibiya Park. The rally was sponsored by the Tokyo Chinese Federation which includes within it the organizations of Chinese barbershops, restaurants, and clothing stores. Among those attending were about 50 Chinese students studying in Tokyo. After the close of the rally, they marched to the Plaza before the Imperial Palace where they pledged to give their all for the drive toward victory. Shown above is the Chinese gathering marching away from the Plaza.

Enemy Paying Terrific Toll For Foothold

(Continued From Page 1)

which to cover up the Bougainville defeats. Because there is the boast that Admiral Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, made some time ago I think that they will try to capitalize as much as they can on this partial landing.

Japan's Power Misjudged

"The present operations constitute news which will serve as a breather to Roosevelt who has been working hard to ward off the people's rising suspicion and doubts. Hearing of the new battle, the following two thoughts come to our minds. The first is that the American leaders are unable to fathom Japan's fighting power. Some of them think that Japan has absolutely no fighting power and others believe that Japan has enormous productive power but is not revealing it because of some future plan. The people, too, are affected similarly. They think that now is the time . when America's productive power is at its height . . . to smash Japan, and hence, are working desperately to earn time. The present operations probably have not been begun only to contribute toward securing Roosevelt's chances for a fourth term. The enemy is really desperate.

"The second is that the Japanese interned in America are bearing all hardships with faith in absolute victory and are bitter with regret that they are unable to join in the fighting at this time when every Japanese is directly or indirectly contributing to the war efforts of the nation. I am connected with shipping so I know of the activity of the American shipbuilding industry. Coming to Japan, however, I was amazed at the powerful increase in production here. The people, I think, should keep their eyes on the Pacific and continue to build and build some more. It must be implanted in their minds that the fighting in the Pacific, at the present, has become the center of world fighting."

URAL PRODUCTION HIGHER

Soviet Paper Claims Greater Increase Seen This Year

Domei

MOSCOW, November 22.—Production increase in the Ural industrial zone was reported by the Pravda in its yesterday's issue, as follows.

"The Ural area, in the eastern part of the Soviet Union, has now developed into the greatest industrial zone of the country. Productivity has greatly advanced beyond that of last year, and it will again be further increased during the present year.

"According to figures for the period from January to October this year, it is estimated that the above production plan will be actually carried out. So far as the production of pig iron, steel, coke and other vital materials are concerned, the figures in the production program have already been surpassed."

EPIC NAVAL VICTORY TOLD BY SEA HEROES

Enemy, Under False Hopes, Dealt Blow in First Bougainville Clash

By YASUSHI TAKASHI
Of the Navy Press Corps

ON BOARD WARSHIP X X.—Stirring tales are told by some of the officers and men of the Imperial Navy who played important roles in the first naval engagement off Bougainville Island. The gist of the stories follows:—

Foe Underrates Our Navy

"The American army and navy, overrating the results of their offensive since the beginning of this year, have accelerated their activities against our base on New Britain Island, mobilizing a great number of aircraft, warships, transports and other war vessels. Their recent success in landing a small fighting force on Bougainville Island misled the enemy to the hasty conclusion that there was no longer any serious difficulty in capturing Rabaul.

"Based on this illusion, they detailed convoys and surface forces to the neighborhood of the Solomon Islands without suspecting that they were committing a gross mistake.

The first naval engagement off Bougainville Island was the first major naval battle fought since the 3rd Naval Battle off the Solomons last year. Early on the morning of November 2, an enemy scouting plane sighted our convoy which was steaming southward. On receipt of a report from this scouting plane, the enemy concentrated about double the surface strength as ours and started counter-operations.

Navy's Firing Supreme

"The engagement which occurred off Bougainville Island ended in total victory for the Imperial Navy, whose skill in firing and torpedoing is infinitely more advanced than the enemy. The naval battle in question lasted only eight minutes but, during this brief period of time, the enemy lost the greater portion of the surface strength that took part in the battle.

"It was on the afternoon of November 1 that our squadron left its base with a view to attacking the enemy convoy which was maneuvering to the west of Bougainville. Our ships steamed southward, adjusting their movements in accordance with the reports from our scouting plane, which had sighted the enemy surface force.

"The moon set in the west and darkness crept over the sea. As our squadron passed by X X Island, it was sighted by enemy planes. They dropped flares suspended by parachutes. The spot where the enemy's surface force was steaming was still far off. As the enemy planes were constantly reporting to their surface force about our movements, our commander decided on a forced attack. Our scouting plane flew with increased speed toward the enemy warships.

We Contact Enemy

"For X hours, our surface force steamed southward under the observation of the hostile planes. Some hours had passed before our scouting plane returned to report that it had discovered the enemy's surface force. Our officers and men immediately took their positions. When our surface force arrived at the scene of the expected engagement, the sea was enveloped in darkness. Bougainville Island was seen to the east, its long and dark shape being partly shrouded in thick clouds.

"Visibility was poor on account of the squalls. The enemy surface force was awaiting our fleet, maneuvering along the coast to a site from where it could observe the approach of our ships. The Imperial surface force, disregarding the unfavorable position in which it stood, approached the enemy at high speed.

"We are right above the enemy fleet," said the report from our scouting plane. At the same time, the enemy warships became clearly visible in the light of the parachute flares from our scouting plane.

Two Foe Destroyers Sunk

"The enemy opened fire and a thick rain of projectiles fell close by our column. The enemy fleet was only a very short distance away. Three destroyers, headed by a large-type cruiser was steaming toward us from the northern direction, while the main enemy strength composed of several large-type cruisers, moved in the same direction as our column, apparently with a view to attacking our fleet from both sides. Our X squadron approached the enemy and sent two of the hostile destroyers to the bottom by gunfire and torpedoes. Our ships would have attacked the main strength of the enemy without loss of time but they were prevented from doing so by a heavy squall.

"Our fleet turned to port and steadily approached the main strength of the enemy. Twenty-five minutes had passed before we fired illuminating shells which instantly lighted up 7 enemy cruisers and 10 destroyers withdrawing from the scene of battle, incessantly firing all their guns. We opened up with our heavy guns at once, which was instantly followed by the swish and splash of many torpedoes. The enemy destroyers threw up smoke screens in order to cover their cruisers from our deadly gunfire and torpedoes. Our ships put the helms hard to starboard and attacked the enemy at short range. The cruiser at the head of the enemy column was set afire.

"The enemy ship is ablaze!" shouted our men. Another shell covered the ill-fated cruiser with a huge column of water, "ten times as high as her bridge."

Three Cruisers Torpedoed

"A second enemy ship torpedoed!" shouted our men on the look-out. This ship was hit by two torpedoes at once, and was set ablaze simultaneously as it was enveloped by a high, broad column of water. When the fire was gone, she was no longer to be seen. The third enemy cruiser was hit by another torpedo almost at the same time as the second cruiser. A huge column of water rose beside her like a gigantic white sail. When the column of water fell back into the sea, the enemy cruiser was slowly moving forward emitting columns of black smoke. In two minutes, however, she also sank to the bottom almost at the same time as the first enemy cruiser. All the while, our fleet fired flare shells one after another which kept the enemy fleet constantly in sight.

"The enemy warships fought desperately, pouring a thick rain of projectiles around our column by means of radio locators. Many water spouts covered our ships whose decks were washed by the sea water as the columns fell back into the sea. Unfortunately for the enemy, however, none of their shells found their mark. With three large-type cruisers sunk in a few minutes, the remaining ships, under cover of squalls, tried to escape southward. But, before they could leave the scene of the fierce battle, another large type cruiser was torpedoed by our X squadron, and was sent to the bottom immediately.

"Having dealt a deadly blow to the enemy fleet, our ships turned back, leaving behind two cruisers in precaution against the enemy ships which might follow us. As anticipated, 15 enemy ships reappeared on the scene and opened fire from all sides. Our destroyers, however, were too nimble to fall victims to the hostile gunfire. They played with the enemy for over three hours, compelling them to throw away great quantities of their precious gunpowder, after which they joined the main strength of the friendly fleet.

"To put the finishing touch to this drama of the sea, the fifteen destroyers of the enemy, in their confusion, fired against one another actually setting one of them afire!

"Our scouting plane reported the following morning that of the numerous enemy cruisers only three remained afloat."

Hospital at Rabaul Hit By Inhuman Foe Raiders

Dastardly Attack on November 2 Proves Costly to Enemy as Japanese Shoot Down 201 of 260 Bombers, Fighters; Action Described

By TEIJIRO SHIRATORI
of the Navy Press Corps

RABAUL, SOUTH PACIFIC.—Japanese Air Units, in cooperation with land and naval forces downed 201 planes—(27 unconfirmed)—out of the 260 or more enemy bombers and fighters which raided Rabaul, New Britain Island, in a large formation on November 2, thus dealing another staggering blow to the foe.

"Air Raid!" shouted the lookout. It was 11:15 a.m. I still kept on writing because I knew that I had some time before the anti-aircraft guns would go into action. Our planes took off one by one. Then I said to Mr. Yoshida, also a member of the Navy Press Corps: "The enemy certainly does not know what is in store for him. This will be his doomsday." Mr. Yoshida, who was packing some films, replied: "Sure, this will be an unlucky day for him. He does not know how well prepared the Japanese are. I am sure that a mighty aerial battle will be staged today."

At 11:30 a.m. I heard heavy detonations, directly followed by the rat-tat-at-tat of machine guns. Grabbing the manuscript I ran toward the air raid shelter, when something heavy bumped into me from the back. I rolled into the air raid shelter and turning back. I saw Petty Officer E who said: "The enemy planes are flying at an altitude of 200 meters."

I was told that four enemy planes had skimmed past the opposite mountain summit, belching fire from their machine guns. All the anti-aircraft guns roared into action while the droning of enemy planes became fainter and fainter.

Mr. Yoshida regretfully remarked: "The enemy planes flew so low I could not take a picture of them."

Later, I was informed that the enemy formation was composed of 260 or more bomber and fighter planes including a large number of North American B-25's and Lockheed P-38's. They had maintained a low altitude but, in spite of this, they were shot down by our planes in short order. Dismayed by the loss of more than two-thirds of their attacking force, the remainder beat a hasty retreat.

During the course of the combat, Superior Flight Petty Officer dashed his plane into the midst of six enemy machines and downed them all. The Japanese side suffered the loss of 15 planes which were either self-blasted or which have not yet returned.

The death of Warrant Officer M was deeply regretted by his comrades. For some two weeks he had been convalescing at the Navy Hospital which was located 50 meters from the barracks. Receiving the report of the enemy attack, he hurried to the air raid shelter but unfortunately he was hit by machine-gun bullets.

The enemy planes, ignoring the Red Cross sign which was clearly marked on the roof of the hospital deliberately machine-gunned the building.

When I met Warrant Officer M at the hospital, before he was killed, he remarked "I became irritated and impatient convalescing here like this. I long to go back among my healthy comrades as soon as possible." Warrant Officer M was always a courteous, sincere and trustworthy man.

That night the airmen held a grand celebration, singing their native folk songs or playing games. No sign of worry or anxiety marred their beaming faces. In the sky a thin new moon peeped through the clouds.

Bose Issues Warning On Imperialism of U.S. At Banquet in Manila

(Continued From Page 1)

the Provisional Government of Free India, as our national guest. The Philippine Republic has recently recognized the Provisional Government of Free India in the firm belief that a free and independent India is absolutely essential for the happy realization of a free Asia and a new order based on justice, freedom and equality of races.

"Mr. Bose is expected to attend the meeting of the Philippine Chapter of the Indian Independence League, scheduled to take place from 2 p.m. on November 23 at the Metropolitan Theater in Manila."

MANY SOVIET CAPTIVES TAKEN NEAR ZHITOMIR

Trophies Also Captured by Germans; Red Army Stages Offensive at Dnieper

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—German Panzers early yesterday resumed attacks in sectors east and southeast of Zhitomir, pressing Soviet forces back all along the front and taking many prisoners as well as seizing considerable amounts of war trophies, including tanks, motorized batteries, trench mortars and anti-tank guns.

While local activities characterized the Crimea sector situation, the Soviets continued heavy attacks along broad fronts in the Nikopol area as well as the Dnieper Bend.

Berlin disclosed that the Reich forces had destroyed 36 tanks and assault guns at Nikopol, southwest of Dniepropetrovsk and north of Krivoirog.

In the middle Dnieper area near Cherkassy, bitter fighting raged within a limited area.

The situation west of Smolensk was marked by the discontinuation of Soviet attacks which had been kept up for the past seven days.

German troops engaged in fierce defensive fighting south and north of Gomel repelling repeated Soviet attacks and sealing off local penetrations.

Venezuela Resumes Relation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 22.—Diplomatic relations between Venezuela and the Dominican Republic have been resumed, the Venezuelan Government announced yesterday, according to a dispatch from Caracas.

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WATCH OVER 180 ITALIANS STAYING IN JAVA REMOVED

Pledge Allegiance to Mussolini —Will Cooperate With Army Authorities

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 20.—Because they have pledged their allegiance to the Fascist Republican Government of Italy and expressed their will to cooperate with the Japanese Military Administration, the Administration Headquarters here today decided to remove its surveillance of 180 Italian residents of Java, who have hitherto been placed under the protection of the Military Administration authorities since the treacherous betrayal of the Badoglio regime. Hereafter, these Italian will be treated as Axis nationals as they used to be.

Relating to this, the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters made public the following statement:

"Since the deflection of the Badoglio regime from the Axis camp, the Military Administration Headquarters has been maintaining watch on these Italians, but the measure has been removed following their allegiance to the new Italian Government led by Benito Mussolini and their expression of sincere cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration. All these Italians have a firm determination to support absolutely the Mussolini Administration and to exert their efforts to carry the current war to a successful finish."

P.I. TO PLANT CASTOR BEAN

Cultivation of Crop Initiated in Luzon on Large Scale

Domei

MANILA, November 20.—Steps to produce castor-oil bean-plants on a large scale have been taken by the Federation of Coconut Growers' Cooperative Association with the aid of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, it was learned today.

Under the close supervision of the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Federation initiated the extension and cultivation of castor bean in the coconut-producing regions in Luzon through facilitating the loans of seeds to the farmers.

It is understood the cultivation will be done as a secondary crop in fields already planted with coconut palms. Oil extracted from castor beans are used in medicine, varnishes and soaps as well as for high-grade lubricating machine-oil.

U.S. Attu Chief Replaced

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 21.—With the recent appointment of Major-General Eugene M. Landrum, Commander of the U.S. forces which occupied Attu Island, one of the Aleutian group, to a new post, his place has been taken by Brigadier-General Harry Thomson.

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FASCIST BETRAYERS TO BE PUT ON TRIAL

Five Members of Grand Council Arrested

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—The Italian Fascist Republican Government on November 19 officially announced that a special court of justice will be organized shortly for the trial of 19 members of the Grand Council of the Fascist Party who sided with Count Dino Grandi, former Justice Minister, at a meeting of the Council on July 25, according to a Rome dispatch. The Special Court will be composed of ranking officers of the Fascist Volunteer Army, high justice, Government officials and veterans of the Fascist Party, numbering nine.

Five of the men who are to be tried have been arrested. They are: Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Ambassador to the Vatican, Tullio Cianetti, former Minister of Corporations, General De Bono, Francesco Mamelli, former Minister to Sofia, and another. The remaining 14 have either fled or have not yet been arrested. However, sentences will be passed on them during their absence. The indicted will be either fined, imprisoned, deprived of their citizenship or have their property confiscated. The trial will begin late in November or early in December and is expected to last for several weeks.

RETREAT OF SOVIETS BARED

Reds Withdraw to Point 50 Kilometers East of Zhitomir

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 21.—Regarding the advance of the German forces in the area west of Kiev on the Eastern Front, Harold King, Reuter correspondent in Moscow, declared that the Red troops who retreated as far as the line 40 to 50 kilometers east of Zhitomir were putting up stiff resistance, but that the Reich forces, south of Kiev, were intensifying their drive against the Soviet troops.

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JAVA STARTS PLAN TO INCREASE FOOD

20,000 Hectares of Wasteland Already Cultivated and Farming Technique Improved

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 21.—The movement to accelerate the increased production of foodstuffs has been launched in Java participated in by all the inheritants. With the cultivation of wasteland and fallow land together with the improvement in seeds and in the technique of farming, Java will be able to utilize fully her fertile soil.

Over 20,000 hectares have been cultivated including fallow and barren lands thanks to the unstinted efforts of the youths corps, defense corps and women's association. With happy expectation of securing 40,000 tons of upland rice by March next year, the islanders are exerting their utmost in one united body.

Schools are not behind the other organizations in contributing to the increase of agricultural products. The fallow lands attached to schools have been cultivated and castor seed, corn, buckwheat, taro and others have already been planted. The first harvest is to be celebrated in each Province with the granting of prizes to those who have achieved oustanding successes.

The Javanese officials as well as Japanese staff members of the Military Administration Headquarters are growing either corn or castor seed to further encourage the movement.

In line with the increased production of foodstuffs, the cultivation of jute is in progress. Java, blessed with abundant heat and sunlight, is most suitable for growing jute. Every agricultural district is responsible for producing a certain amount and over four times the output produced this year is expected next year.

Leaders of Anti-Axis Seek Short-Term War

(Continued from Page 4)

materials do not jump to her bidding now as of yore.

Because Britain's colonies are more attentive to the United States than to Britain, it is Prime Minister Churchill's inmost source of worry as well as for her other leaders that unless her colonies are drawn to the home country now they are fearful of what might happen if they should blunder.

And what with a dearth of provisions and the endless prattle of rival political parties, it has become inevitable that Churchill advocate at all costs a short-term war.

Thirdly, Roosevelt's political greed must be counted in as an important element. With the autumn of next year heralding the presidential election, names of prospective candidates are already in the limelight.

It is not difficult to surmise that suppression of strike laws, and the policy of subsidies with which Congress and the President are at loggerheads or the ceaseless undercover struggles for ascendancy witnessed within the Government itself is related with the coming presidential election. That is why President Roosevelt seeks to check his political opponents and nurses the desire to climb up into the epoch-making position of a fourth term President of the United States in the annals of the United States political history—a greed that is not difficult to understand.

Before such forces the United States has whipped up all her strength and has been impelled to engage in a counter-offensive in the Pacific and in Europe—an offensive with which it is but natural for the British to follow.

And the Axis movements on the other hand? Our ally Germany is stemming her great foe, the Soviets, while preparing for her other enemies, the British and the Americans. All the while she is strengthening the very essence of her power and is bolstering the groundwork for certain victory in the occupied territory. Of course the war situation, unlike the outset of the struggle, has come to assume a complicated aspect.

It is indeed inescapable in all events to avoid the ups and downs, the advances and retreats arising in the war situation. How serious the exigencies of the times are for Germany and how braced every German is because of that is easily understandable.

The longer the war goes on, the more certain will final victory be for us. What Japan has declared she will do, Japan will do with utmost certainty. The return of the foreign concessions to the National Government of China, the independence of Burma and the Philippines are mute witnesses to that. Trust in Japan by the members of the region is charged with warmth of feeling while the basis for its long time construction has now been laid with firmness.

Admiral Nomura Warns Americans:

SCORES ROOSEVELT AIMS

Former Ambassador to Washington Recalls Treacherous U.S. Actions Prior to Outbreak of War in Article Entitled 'To the American People'

Part II

It was toward the beginning of 1941 that I took my post at Washington with the mission to find a formula for the improvement of Japanese-American relations. The negotiations, which everyone regarded as difficult, and which finally ended in failure, were begun on March 8, when the first talks were held between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and myself. Then after ten months, I learned that we had run aground on shoals from which it was impossible to release ourselves regarding American aid to Chungking.

I will never forget the day some time before the negotiations had reached that point—I think it was September 6. I had gone to a meeting with Hull accompanied by Secretary X during which I had handed Hull a Japanese amendment in order to facilitate the negotiations. After going back to the Embassy, the secretary brought me a report he had written describing the day's meeting to be sent to the foreign office in Tokyo.

I read it. And, as I had thought, he had used strong words in the report. Actually there seemed to be no way for the negotiations to succeed, in just considering the meat of the talks going on at that time, other than compromise or capitulation. But if I said so that would be the end. On my responsibility, I took up my pen and changed the message to read in a way I believed it should and sent it off. The way I felt at that time was the way a doctor feels in treating a patient who is on the verge of death. No other way could express my feelings. A doctor does not stop giving medicine to a patient until the end really comes, does he?

Quotes State Department

Then were the Japanese-American negotiations something which could not possibly be brought to a successful end? Before I answer that I think it is necessary here to say something concerning America's stand . . . . for rather the way of thinking of President Roosevelt and those around him. In an official document recently released by the American State Department words to the following effect are written: "Looking back over the last ten years it is found that the public in this country did not grasp that a European war would have a great effect on the safety of America." By the last ten years is meant the decade preceding the start of the war. In the ten years before the war the American public was unconcerned over the fact that a—war in Europe would threaten America's safety and that later it would become possible for the Axis nations to attack the United States. "On this point the President and Secretary of State were looking far ahead. They believed early that the Axis would sooner or later move for an attack on America." That is what was written.

By reading this you would think that Roosevelt and Hull had known ten years ago that Japan would attack Pearl Harbor. While fooling their people and making them dance by talking of a treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, on the one hand, they officially release such statements which completely contradict what they said before on the other. They are probably trying to show off their fore-sightedness, trying to tell their people, "Look, Japan and Germany did just what we said they would do." But I have never heard such sophism nor such shallow-brained talking. And I do not want to believe that the American people will forever look at the truth with blurred vision and lend ear to such wild arguments.

Now, when did Japan ever try to go across the Pacific and attack the American Continent? And when did it ever think of such a thing? When did Germany ever try to move across the Atlantic to threaten the American Continent? When did it ever even think of such a thing? What Japan was thinking of was a new order in Greater East Asia. Germany was thinking of a new order in Europe. No matter how closely the prewar policies of Japan and Germany are scrutinized nothing other than this can possibly be found. And if you study the happening which occurred after the start of the war, isn't it America itself that crossed the Pacific and jumped across the the Atlantic to shove its hands into Asia and Europe?

The fundamental idea of America's aid to Britain was born of the following considerations: If the Americans don't do anything Germany's power would reach the American Continent via Africa. Then the Monroe Doctrine would be threatened and the Americas would be endangered. That was their way of thinking. This idea existed long ago or at a time when the German Navy was powerful, being second in size only to that of Britain. At that time America worked to build the "second greatest" navy in the world, in order to protect and hold to its Monroe Doctrine. Their view was that Germany was a dangerous enemy of the Monroe Doctrine. From this viewpoint the present Rooseveltian policy is not one originated by Roosevelt but is the traditional policy of American imperialists.

Is Revived Again

After the end of the first World War, this kind of thinking naturally fizzed out for a while, but with the beginning of Germany's outstanding rise under Chancellor Hitler they again began to repeat that the American Continent was being threatened by the Germans. The older Americans all know this well. They elaborated on this idea, declaring that British resistance against Germany constituted efforts for the defense of America, and already in their neutral days decided on their fundamental policy of aiding Britain, thus bringing about the situation of today.

Admiral Nomura

America tries to apply this policy for Europe just as it is to Asia. It replaces Germany with Japan, and Britain with Chungking. The American appraisal of Chungking though it is of course intentional is very high, far beyond what can be imagined by the Japanese. Now, while the German Navy was nothing to be reckoned with the American navy stayed in the Pacific. The Americans said it was for the defense of the Pacific, but, of course, the aim was to be prepared against the strongest nation in the Pacific, namely, Japan. Their policies on the China problem were fundamentally opposed to those of Japan. To push through the Open Door policy which they advocated, they had to have a big and powerful navy in the Pacific and put pressure on Japan. They started out from that point and then began pushing aid to Chiang Kai-shek in the same manner as they forced their aid to Britain. Explaining loudly that it was for self-defense, they, as known by all, forced Japan and Chungking to fight each other. Then, Britain, forced Germany and France to fight each other, and did with Europe as it pleased. But America went a step beyond that. America took advantage of Britain, used Chungking to evil ends, even took in the Soviet Union and bled the whole continent. Now, it is trying to find fault with Central and South America and Canada and is openly planning for the aggression of the whole world.

There is now no reason for doubt that both Roosevelt and Hull approached the Japanese-American negotiations with such ideas in their minds. That is clear from the announcement of the American State Department I spoke of before. There was no reason why they would understand or try to understand such ideals as Asia for the Asiatics and the new order in Greater East Asia.

Is Difficult Problem

Now, we go back to the first question: Did I think that negotiations with such men would succeed? Answering truthfully, I thought it was a very difficult problem. Then why did I go there? This is personal, but I hesitated many times, because I felt that in view of the Imperial Favors and the people's trust in me it would be unforgivable on my part if I undertook such a momentous mission without sufficient confidence in success.

But I finally made up my mind. There were several reasons for that, but the only one of which I can speak is the following. Only because of that did I, without thinking of my lack of ability, accept the duty of taking part in the difficult negotiations as Japanese Ambassador to America. Even though that might have been only a thin thread of hope, a dim streak of light. . . . .

Here it is necessary for us to recall the Pacific situation at the time of the last Great War, particularly Japanese-American relationships at that time centered on the Ishii-Lansing Agreement. But without going into details I will just say this. Though the United States of America, with aspirations for world aggression, forced through its own ideas in the west and in the east, the big gap between the will of the leaders and the feelings of the people did not allow, and does not allow today, armaments enough to bring its aspirations into reality. Thus, at the time of the first World War, although tremendous number of difficult problems arose between Japan's China policy and America's Far Eastern policy they were temporarily shelved, and the United States signed the Ishii-Lansing Agreement with Japan. There is such a history.

Since then, American armaments were gradually increased, but America's aspirations jumped ahead at a still faster rate so it cannot be said that there has been a fundamental change in the situation during that time.

If such a change should come about that would be nothing other than a suicidal act by America of wringing its own neck. Thus, no matter how bombastically they talked it would not be accompanied by real strength and, because of that I thought that a situation of give and take and the way for the improvement of Japanese-American relations would arise. That is the way, I opined.

Did His Best

I am a former Navy man. Therefore, I thought that some diplomat well acquainted with the Ishii-Lansing Agreement and Japanese-American relations in the past should take part in such negotiations. But, once I had accepted the post, it would be unforgivable if I did something wrong to bring about a war when there might have been peace. So for ten months I came and went, endured all and put all I had into the negotiations.

True unity of the people in wartime cannot be hoped for unless everything is done by the nation to avoid war. We fully absorbed the Japanese Government's great policy and throughout the negotiations, to the very final day, continued to bend all our efforts toward finding a way through the seemingly impassable crisis.

But the worst finally came when on November 26 we were handed that note which was virtually a challenge to a death fight. Before that there was one time when a light of hope flickered on the negotiations. That was in August, a little after the middle part of the month, about which time was sent the message from Prime Minister Prince Fumimaro Konoye to President Roosevelt proposing a meeting of the two leaders. Even Roosevelt seemed to be touched by the contents of this message. Roosevelt apparently is a man who always did dramatic things like this. And for a while he was apparently in favor of such a meeting.

But the State Department, which for years had been studying its Japanese and Far Eastern policies through a jaundiced formula of its own. . . the State Department which wrote a string of two hundred and odd notes of protest to Japan ever since the China Affair. . . . did not allow it, it seems. And from some time back, about the time my request had been granted and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu flew to take part in the negotiations, the newspapers were commenting that the chances of the negotiations succeeding were ten to one. Even when representatives of the State Department spoke to reporters they openly caricatured it as a funeral oration.

Thus their proposal of November 26 was made in full knowledge that Japan would not accept.

Warn Army, Navy

According to what their authorities said later the Secretary of the Navy at about this time sent out warnings of war to the outposts of the army and navy. And a recently issued official State Department report clearly states: "The Secretary of State met the British Ambassador to America on November 29, and declared that the diplomatic negotiations between Japan and America had ended and that this problem had gone into the hands of the army and navy." The Pearl Harbor debacle was not the result of a treacherous attack. America welcomed December 8 after steadily completing preparations for war, just as numerous persons have stated and just as I have said at every chance.

Thus the Roosevelt Government fooled the people as much as it could and then threw them into war. Just as Roosevelt and Hull have said themselves they looked ten years ahead of the people and step by step drew the feelings of the people to their side. They egged on Congress and worked frantically to increase armaments. They spread war fever throughout peaceful America. The American people, who embroiled the world in war, while being dragged along by Roosevelt and Hull did not think that war would really come . . . but, while they were thinking that, were thrown into its very midst, and sent to the distant Solomons and Aleutians. And the scale of that war is so much greater than that of the last Great War as to be impossible to compare.

Seeing the vast difference between Roosevelt's wild talk of "absolute victory" and "unconditional surrender," and Wilson's fourteen points and ideals to prevent wars of revenge after the war, I wonder what the American people think. Being in Washington at the time of Wilson and at the time of Roosevelt I was indeed struck by the vast difference of these two administrations.

I wonder if the American people are in complete understanding and agreement with such plans of the Roosevelt regime for world aggression? Further, do they believe that "absolute victory" and "unconditional surrender". . . aims which can be called both ludicrous and bold and which from the commonsense standpoint cannot be thought to be the products of a healthy, clear thinking mind. . . can be brought about with America's strength? Do they think that Japan will allow that? This can only be left to the judgment of you, the American people.

(To Be Continued)

Concert Calendar

A violin recital by Miss Yoko Matsuo, with the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, at 6:30 p.m., today, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Saburo Takata's Fantasy on theme of Yamagata Folk Songs and Double Fuge; Mozart's Concerto No. 5 and Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole in D minor (Violin with Orchestra).

A vocal recital by Miss Fumiko Inouye, soprano, accompanied by Professor Helmute Fellmer, Yasuki Hirai, Hideo Ishiwatari, at the piano, flute obligato by Tadashi Mori, at 6:30 p.m., today, at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes numbers by Mozart, Strauss, Donizetti, in addition to lyric numbers by Japanese composers.

A piano recital, "Beethoven Evening" by Junji Kakehi, Friday, November 26, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Six Bagatelles Op. 126; Three Waltzes and Two Ecossaises; Rondo a Capriccio Op. 129; "Diabelli"—Variations, Op. 120.

The 6th concert by the Tokyo Piano Trio, Masayasu Suzuki, piano, Hisanao Ono, violin and Mitsuyo Uchida, 'cello, Sunday, November 23, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Beethoven's Trio in D major Op. 70-1, Mozart's Trio in B flat major K. 502, Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor Op. 49.

The fourth violin recital by Hiroshi Hatoyama, accompanied by Makoto Kurokawa and Miss Teruko Amada, at the piano, Sunday, November 28, at 2 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program includes Brahms' Waltz; Berdetz's Gipsy Serenade; Drdla's Souvenir; Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole; Yamada's "Karatachi-no-Hana"; Konoye's "Chin-chin Chidori"; Narita's "Hamabe-no-Uta"; Smetana's "From My Fatherland" and Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen."

A piano recital by Miss Tomiko Mikami, accompanied by Miss Sumireko Motoka, assisted by Madam Yoshiko Nagasaka, soprano, Sunday, November 28, at 2 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. The program includes Mozart's Sonata in C major K. 330; Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata; Chopin's Nocturne in C minor Op. 48-1; Waltz in A flat major; in G flat major; in E minor; Soprano solo by Madam Nagasaka, Aria from Bizet's L Pescatori di Perle, Japanese numbers by Yamada, Nobutoki and others.

A piano recital by Yasuko Asakura, Monday, November 29, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Bach-Busoni's Chaconne; Brahms' Variations and Fuge on theme of Handel; Chopin's Barcarolle Op. 60, Etude Op. 25, No. 1, 2, 9, Op. 10, No. 3, 8, 12; Liszt's Liebestraum, Etude for Concert in D flat major, Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2.

The second concert sponsored by the Kunitachi Composers' Society, Tuesday, November 30, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes numbers composed by Eiji Sasaki (Sonata for Flute and Piano); by Saburo Tominaga (lyric songs); by Munekichi Ozaki (Sonata for violin and piano); by Toshie Sekihara (songs); by Masayoshi Morita (quartet for wood wind instruments and string); by Shiro Fukai (songs) and by Shu Shibuya (quintet for piano and string instruments).

A vocal recital by Ryohei Miyamoto, baritone, accompanied by Miss Yoshiko Takahashi, at the piano, Wednesday, December 1, at 6 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes C. Franck's La Procession, Le Mariage des Roses; Faure's Les Berceaux, Apres un Reve; Les Roses d'Ispahan, Nell; Duparc's Phidyle, La Vie Anterieure, Chanson triste; Japanese lyric numbers by T. Takagi and T. Hirai.

A concert sponsored by the Ongaku Bunka Kyokai (proceeds will be donated to the Army), Wednesday, December 1, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes H. Otaka's string quartet by the Tokyo String Quartet; Nobutoki's "Hyakunin Isshu," and aria from Puccini's "La Bohem," by Miss Kazuko Sasada, soprano; Hirai's "Kuju-Kurihama" and Aria from Bizet's Carmen, by Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Liszt's Consolation and Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, by Urimaru Nobechi, piano; Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen and Beethoven's Romance F by Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violin; Ohkura's "Shirauo" and "Tsurugi"; by Miss Kayoko Izaki, soprano; Beethoven's "Turkish March," Mozart's "Turkish March" and Schubert's "Military March" by Miss Sonoko Inouye, piano.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1943

The Political Development of The South

The spectacular political developments of the last three months in Greater East Asia are a significant indication of the speed and thoroughness with which Japan is giving actuality to her lofty ideals in this region. But such widely acclaimed events as the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, the earlier attainment of independence by Burma and the Philippines and the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India are not the only important developments by any means. The peoples of other less highly developed regions as well, now that they have been freed from the stultifying Dutch and British influences which had retarded their political development for so long, are now being given the opportunity to participate in their government according to the degree of their unity and political awakening.

The successful conclusion some time ago of the first sessions of the Central Council of Java serves to call attention to the arrangements which have now been put into effect in Java, Malai, North Borneo and Sumatra to permit the native inhabitants to participate actively in the government of their respective regions. As is well-known, these regions had long been subjected to the cruelest political oppression and most ruthless economic exploitation by their British and Dutch masters, alike concerned only with enriching themselves at the expense of the native inhabitants, never with the social or political welfare of the people themselves. None of these pacific peoples was able to offer any effective resistance to the overwhelming armed might of their oppressors. Nevertheless in all these regions, growing racial consciousness born of the burning desire to free themselves from the harsh alien tyranny, and a consequent increasing urge for political emancipation became manifest among the people. At last, the long cherished aspirations of the native peoples of all three regions have been brought to happy realization as the first steps towards their racial and political emancipation have been taken under Japan's guidance.

Full preparations for the political participation of the Indonesians in their government were completed by the Japanese Military Administration within the brief period of four months since Prime Minister Tojo made his pronouncement on the matter in the Diet on June 16 of this year. In Java details of the new system were promulgated on September 6, and the Central Council together with Provincial and Special City Councils, as well as a Native Council within the Inspectorate of the Military Administration called for in the plan, are already functioning. The Central Council is acting as a consultative and advisory body to the Military Command on general political affairs, and proposals or suggestions it may make to the Military Administration will be given the most sympathetic consideration. The Provincial and Special City Councils, subordinate to this Central Council, held their first sessions throughout Java on October 4. Matters brought up at these sessions included improvement of the social conditions of the people, industrial development, the strengthening of the island's defenses, and increased fighting power. The fervor with which all these matters were discussed and the general activity displayed by the different councillors at the meetings augur well for the future functioning and favorable development of the new political system in the Java region.

The basic formula for the participation of the native peoples in North Borneo in their government was announced on October 1 and will be put into effect on December 8, the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia. As political consciousness in this region is considerably less developed than in Java, the native political organizations to be established will be less centralized than in the latter region, in accordance with the policy clarified by Prime Minister Tojo in June last, whereby the degree of political development of the different peoples concerned.

In North Borneo, therefore, there will be no Central Council, but through local councils, similar in character to the Provincial Councils in Java the native peoples, now freed from the slavery in which they had so long been held, will be permitted a voice in the central Government corresponding to the present state of their political consciousness. This will undoubtedly have a most beneficial effect on their future social and political welfare, and tend moreover to promote active cooperation between the native inhabitants and the Military Administration in this region.

The new administrative system for the Malai Peninsula with native participation, announced on September 2 by the Military Administration there, will also be put into effect shortly. In this region too, native Provincial Councils will be constituted through which the voice of the people may be heard, while the important proviso stipulating the appointment of as many native residents as possible to official posts will permit these people, so long crushed and downtrodden by the British, to play an ever more active part in governmental affairs.

These regions have been under military administration since Japan's initial victories in the war swept out their former oppressors, and obviously while the war is in progress military administration must be maintained. That even in such circumstances Japan should undertake the constructive work of setting up political machinery whereby at last the aspirations of the native inhabitants can be made known and translated into effective administrative measures, is but another of the many indications of the fundamental magnanimity of Japan's generous policies towards these peoples, so very different from the harsh treatment at the hands of the Dutch and British to which they have so long been accustomed.

To the Indonesians in particular the tremendous forward step towards self-government, totally inconceivable in the days of their oppression, must still seem like a glorious dream. The Indonesians are, of course, fully alive to the fact that this great change was only made possible by the brilliant results achieved by Japan at the cost of tremendous sacrifices in the War of Greater East Asia. Now that their political, social and racial regeneration is about to become an accomplished fact, it is to be hoped that they will not lose sight of the lofty ideals of the New Order in Greater East Asia, but will endeavor to overcome any difficulties that may attend the sudden change from their down-trodden past to their present uplifted status so that they also, through fuller participation in their government, may cooperate to the fullest possible degree in building up the New Order in Greater East Asia on an unassailable basis.

Irresponsibility

There is a process of reasoning by which you can prove that you are innocent when you have done wrong and by which responsibility is shifted from one party to another. Confucius taught it a couple of thousand years ago and the Chinese are experts in the art; but we, too, use it frequently. "If I have stolen my neighbor's money, he is the cause of my theft, in as much as he placed the money where I could get it. Nobody followed me and held my hand when I stretched it to clutch the money. Then the newspapers have always given suggestive news about thievery." Logic of this sort is the refuge of rogues whether in civil or in international society. (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

November 24, 1942

The United States Government purchased the Douglas Oil Refining plant at Los Angeles, California, for supplying the oil refined at the plant to the Soviet Union. Already the United States Government has purchased the Ford Motorcar plant at Detroit, Michigan, for supplying the Soviets with machinery for manufacturing automobiles.

* * *

Revealing the increasing weakness in Chungking's resisting power, the Ta Kung Pao, official Chungking vernacular, declared that it would be impossible to continue resistance against Japan without assistance from Anglo-American nations. Furthermore, referring to a warning said to have appeared in a British newspaper that Chungking had gone totalitarian, the Ta Kung Pao has feebly protested that despite the greatly increased power of Chiang Kai-shek, Chungking still remains "essentially" democratic in its political principles.

* * *

The Portuguese and Swiss Governments have strongly protested to the United States Government against the violation of Portuguese and Swiss territories by American airplanes.

* * *

Violence in India, although kept as quiet as possible by the British ever since the invasion of French territories in Africa began, still continues unabated with sudden deaths and brutal suppression continuing.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

U.S. Economy Bared

(From the Noon Extra)

The economic structure of the United States testifies to the fact that this economically rich country owes its position as a great power to the markets found for her agricultural and industrial products throughout the world.

United States exports during 1938 were estimated at more than $3,000,000,000. Of this amount only $843,000,000 or 27½ per cent were apportioned to raw materials and raw foodstuffs. On the other hand, prepared foodstuffs, semi-manufactured goods and other industrial products accounted for $2,213,000,000 or 72½ per cent, the lion's share of approximately 50 per cent of which fell to industrial products. It is obvious then that labor and capital depended upon unrestricted export trade.

A closer examination of the United States markets, however, will show that the rest of North America accounted only for 23.9 per cent of these exports, South America for 9.7 per cent, and, thus, was not primarily responsible for the prosperity of the United States.

The main customers of the United States were Europe and Asia. Europe's share of United States exports amounted to $1,326,000 or 42.9 per cent, while Asia's share was estimated at $5,170,000 or 16.7 per cent. Australia and Oceania accounted for $9,300,000 or roughly 3 per cent. Therefore, the United States exported a total of 60 per cent of her whole exports to Europe and Asia.

Despite efforts made on the part of the United States Government to increase exports to the countries of North America, to the rest of Europe and to Britain during this war, it has been impossible to make good for the losses suffered in Asia and Europe. It was because she feared the increasing economic strength of the Axis Powers that the United States entered this war, hoping to secure her markets in Europe and Asia.

With the same end in view, the United States began to secure bases even before entering this war, thereby exploiting Britain's extremely difficult position. As early as September 2, 1940 the United States leased territories from Britain on the Avalon Peninsula, on the south coast of Jamaica, on the coast of Trinidad and Lucia, in the Gulf of Paria and in Antigua. Moreover she secured a tract in British Guiana running inland for some 80 miles.

Not only was the prestige of Britain seriously affected by such "selling of territory" but Britain's urgent need for tonnage was shifted to the United States. For the Americas now must supply the bases they had leased with foodstuffs and other commodities, not to speak of sending supplies and reinforcements to their forces overseas. The tonnage hitherto cleared in the ports relinquished to the United States exceeded 26,500,000 per annum, the entire routes covered being approximately 10,000 kilometers.

Again, United States tonnage was tied up further by the occupation of southwestern Greenland on April 9, 1941, as well as by taking over Iceland in July, 1941. Greenland is 3,500 kilometers from New York and Iceland 4,200 kilometers. United States ships have to carry troops to these areas as well as food supplies, however scant, for the civilian population. In addition, United States troops must be maintained in Britain and North Ireland, apart from the fact that the United States has to cover a most dangerous route of over 13,000 kilometers.

Still more difficult is the southern encirclement of Europe. The distance from New York to Natal is 6,800 kilometers, from Natal to Freetown 3,800 kilometers, to the mouth of the Congo 5,500 kilometers. French North Africa (Bone) is 7,500 kilometers from New York. As a whole, the southern encirclement of Europe means the covering of a distance of approximately 24,000 kilometers.

United States' policy of securing bases all over the world to strengthen her postwar position proves that she is not fighting National Socialism or Fascism, but rather the growing economic strength of Germany, Italy and Japan. Undoubtedly, it is her aim to secure an economic hold over Europe and Asia in the years to come.

For the same reason United States war aims are directed against Britain. Britain's territorial losses in Asia and Oceania are less serious than the economic blows dealt by the United States in Canada, Central and South America, Australia, North and South Africa and the Near East. With her bases and plans for an economic exploitation of other countries, the United States has introduced a new order of world economy at Britain's expense, and, like a gambler, has risked her all. Britain, on the other hand, has been much more cautious in her enterprise and has spared her fleet and manpower as well as she could. A conflict between these two countries appears inevitable sooner or later.

Java Council's Role

(From The Shanghai Times)

The Central Council of Java, which was opened with due ceremonies on October 17, has a very important part to play in the construction of Greater East Asia. This new machinery for the participation of the Javanese in their own civil administration may be confidently expected to prove in no small measure instrumental in enabling these islanders in due course not only to take care of themselves politically and economically but also to their bit in strengthening Asia's solidarity and defenses against aggression. The fact that the Javanese, as in the case of the Malaians, have not yet been able to attain the status of an independent, sovereign State like Burma or the Philippines, should by no means be taken as a slur on the potential political ability or progress of their nation.

On the contrary, the new system of their political cooperation with the Japanese authorities in their country will undoubtedly serve to afford increasingly greater chances for the indigenous people to cultivate their political and industrial ability and thus ultimately become one of the leading nations of the world. Their natural resources alone are certainly of a sufficient variety and abundance to enable them to make their national strength keenly felt the world over.

In dealing with Java and her other sister nations in Greater East Asia, Japan has only one policy to follow, that is, her traditional national policy based on her 2,603-year old doctrine of Hakko Ichiu, proclaimed simultaneously with the founding of the Japanese Empire. Always standing for universal brotherhood, lasting peace and justice, racial equality and common welfare of mankind, this Japanese policy is motivating all that is being done for the emancipation, independence, security and prosperity of the East Asiatic nations. In fact, even in the farthest isles of the South Pacific the Japanese are fighting with the sole object of helping the local inhabitants to secure their proper places in the world and enjoy a full share of peace and prosperity on an equal footing with any other nation, no matter how powerful or "advanced" in civilization the latter may be. Far be it therefore from these warriors' intentions to fight for any imperialistic or materialistic policy of their country. Entirely different are they in spirit from the Anglo-American-Australian mercenaries, hundreds of whom are now being daily sacrificed on the altar of Anglo-American plutocracy in the same theater of war in a futile attempt to invade East Asia anew.

Peace-loving and docile as they are, the Javanese should now rise to the exigencies of the war and render wholehearted cooperation to the Japanese in defending their territory. Furthermore, they should render every effort to make their new Central Council function in such a way as to promote education, develop industries, and otherwise qualify the Javanese for an increasingly larger measure of political and economic freedom and thereby contribute as much as possible to the construction of the new order. Indeed, nothing will prove more necessary or desirable for the unity and security of East Asia than the growth of Java as a strong and prosperous nation championing the cause of peace and justice for the 1,000 million Asiatics and, consequently, for mankind as a whole.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

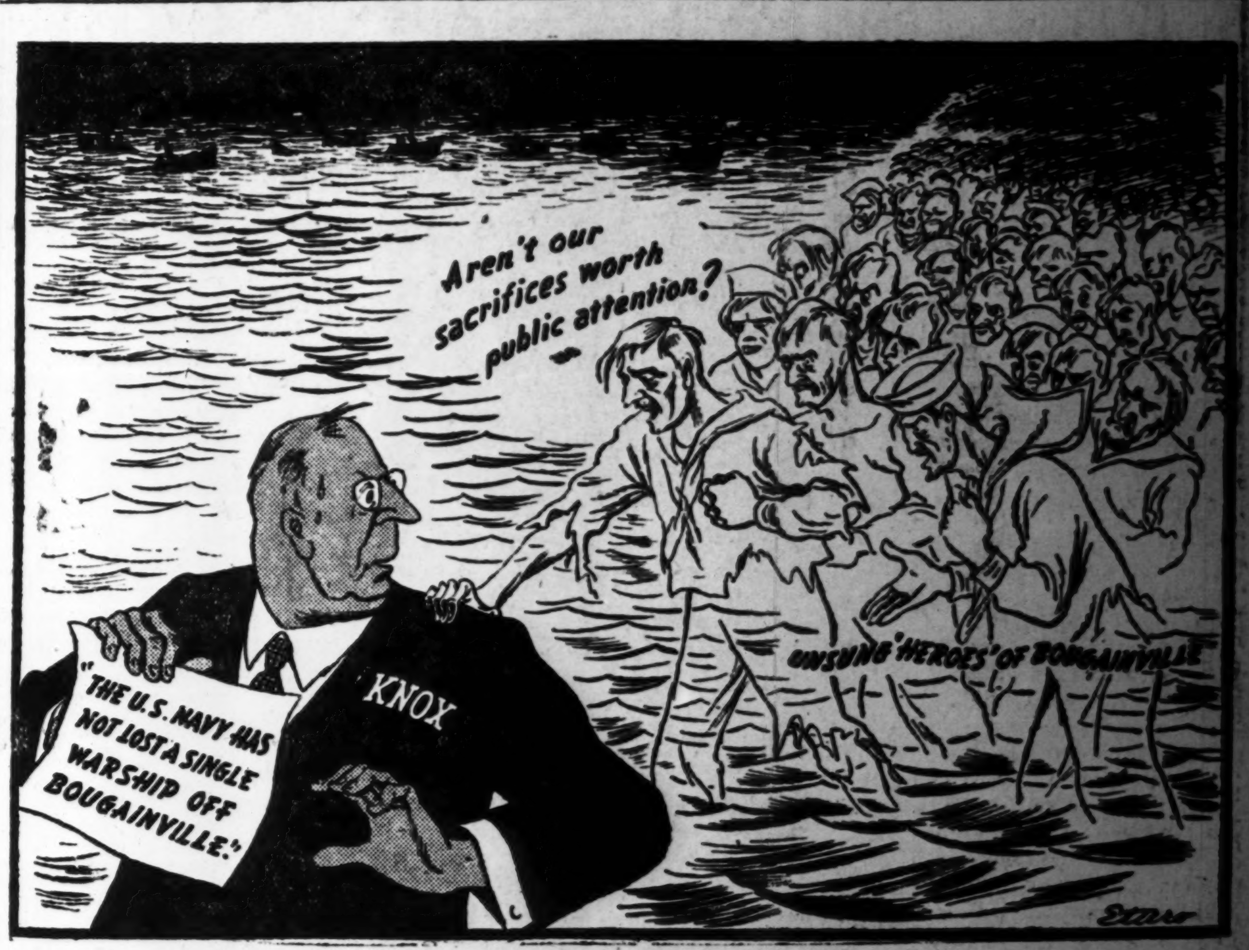
O God most beautiful,
When life burns dim,
And death creeps swift upon me,
Thus may I still abide,
Head bowed in adoration,
Frame shaken by the wonder of
thy presence,
Throat choked, eyes hotly bathed
in tears,
For joy of thee,
O thou most joyful and most
beautiful:

Unto the end, my God,
Thus may I take from thee
The draught immortal,
Communion with thyself.

Fruits of Wisdom

In the schools of the wrestling master, when a boy falls he is bidden to get up again, and to go on wrestling day by day till he has acquired strength; and we must do the same, and not after one failure suffer ourselves to be swept along as by a torrent. You need but will, and it is done; but if you relax your efforts you will be ruined; for ruin and recovery are both from within.—Epictetus.

Accusing Voices of the Dead


Aren't our sacrifices worth public attention?
KNOX
"THE U.S. NAVY HAS NOT LOST A SINGLE WARSHIP OFF BOUGAINVILLE."
UNSUNG 'HEROES' OF BOUGAINVILLE
Etsuro

LEADERS OF ANTI-AXIS SEEK SHORT-TERM WAR

Prolonged Struggle Disadvantageous to Enemies

By TAMEGORO MURATA
(From the Nippon)

The war in the South Pacific and in the Mediterranean Sea now presents oppressive aspects of a decisive battle in the offing. Our enemies, the United States and Britain impatiently have flung a challenge against the Axis Powers, moved by the desire to shorten the duration of war.

President Roosevelt has gone on record with the statement that he wishes to terminate the war by this year, and if not then, most definitely during the coming year. Why is it, then, that the United States recently has come to fret so feverishly for an early termination of the war?

There are many reasons. Firstly, because of the steady, unremitting progress made in the construction of Greater East Asia, the more disadvantageous the war would become for the enemy should the war last longer.

Likewise, it has become increasingly clear that in Europe, Germany is building her avowed new order which would leave not one iota of ground for the Anglo-American to penetrate into.

At the outset Britain and America relied on their abundance of resources and their expansive territory and waxed self-contented, self-assured in the thought that a long-drawn-out war would of course be advantageous for them, disadvantageous for the Axis. But once shut out of the rich territorial belt of Asia with the successive defeats suffered since the onset of war, even they, the rich Anglo-Americans, could not go on forever boasting of their resources. The loss of tin, rubber, sugar and quinine of the Southern Regions now became a source of distress.

Suffer from Malaria

That 80 per cent of the American soldiers in the South Pacific have come to suffer from malaria due to the inability of getting quinine can be said to be a plight that was a natural consequence of their acts.

Secondly, the longer the war for the Anglo-Americans the more disadvantageous does it become for their leaders, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Although it is said that the budget for the United States during the present fiscal year amounts to $100,000,000,000, the tremendous influence and impact upon the American national livelihood assuredly cannot be stayed by ordinary efforts alone.

With production focused on military necessities, insufficiency of daily necessities is a foregone conclusion along with an increasing and ever heightening price of goods. Beginning with the laboring classes, daily living for the masses of Americans will become difficult.

The American people will be unable to withhold their grumblings and dissatisfactions when the war becomes long and drawn-out. Evidences of that can be seen in the miners dispute and the frequency of labor disputes in all types of work.

Needless to say, it is rash to conclude that America's power of resistance would be detracted because of these reasons. After all, the United States is the latest nation that participated in the war. Her weaknesses have gradually come to light and that is as far as it goes. President Roosevelt and his henchmen are fully aware of this weakness. That is why they are at their wits end in an effort to bring the war to a close before such weaknesses fester and expand.

To Britain, that distress is much more aggravated than it is for the United States. Australia, Canada, India and such of her colonies from which she had been supplied her important foodstuff and other raw

(Continued on Page 3)

JOINT OPERATIONS OF ENEMY HEADED FOR DISMAL FAILURE

Britain Seeks to Entangle U.S. Permanently in European Politics by Having Latter Send More Troops

(From the Jitsugyo no Nippon)

Rear-Admiral Tanetsugu Sosa and Chu Saito, both noted commentators, discussed various phases of the current war situation at a recent round-table discussion sponsored by the Jitsugyo no Nippon.

Rear-Admiral Sosa points out that America and Britain think differently on the question of manning the war fronts maintained by the anti-Axis camp in various parts of the world and comes to the conclusion that joint military operations by America and Britain at any front will be dismal failures.

Mr. Saito brings out that neutral countries have ceased to believe anything told by America and Britain about the might of their armed forces.

Rear-Admiral Sosa hopes much of German aerial warfare against Britain. He is sure that German air raids on vital points in Britain might develop into large-scale landing operations against the British mainland.

Rear-Admiral Sosa says: "There was much political meaning in the landing operations carried out jointly by America and Britain against Italy. Britain just wanted to have America go deep in the European war so that it might be impossible for it to get out of it. In getting America to agree to cooperate with it in landing operations against Italy, Britain succeeded to some extent in its plan.

"There is an intention on the part of Roosevelt to have America involve itself in Europe as little as possible and concentrate its energy on the fighting against Japan. If he has his way, Britain will have to give up all hope of recovering its position in Europe.

"As for Churchill, he has to see that America gives as much aid as possible to Britain in Europe. There is no other way for him by which Britain can wage a successful war in Europe.

"He was successful in inducing America to take part in the African campaign. In the operations against Tunisia and Sicily that followed, he saw to America being more deeply involved than it was in the African campaign. Eventually he got the American forces to join the British in the conduct of landing operations against the Italian mainland.

"To the American forces the Italian campaign has no attraction. British statesmanship is to blame for the fact that they are in service in Italy.

"It is not right to say that Roosevelt is pleased with the participation of American troops in the Italian campaign. Time was when he told Churchill that there was an army of 2,000,000 men in Britain and that America was ready to help Britain if the latter agreed to send its vast army to northern France. What he said was in the nature of a reply to the request to America to send troops to Europe pressed by the British Government.

"I think I have made it clear that there are great differences in the views of America and Britain on the problem of maintaining the war fronts over the world.

"Today America is so deeply committed in Europe that it is out of the question for it to get completely out of it. It seems a fact that America has a desire to have its burden in Europe made as light as possible and concentrate its armed forces in the Orient."

Mr. Saito makes the following remarks:

"Another motive of America and Britain seems to be the desire to influence neutral opinion. It is clear that America and Britain are endeavoring to have such neutral countries as Spain, Portugal, and Turkey believe that the American and British forces are victorious everywhere and enter the war on their side.

"The neutral countries generally today do not think that the American and British forces are victorious. They have the memory of a series of defeats suffered by the American and British troops."

With regard to the fighting strength of Germany, Rear-Admiral Sosa says:

"There are several ways by which Germany may retaliate against America and Britain. One is by carrying out air raids on Britain. Depending upon their results, such raids could be made to develop into large-scale landing operations against the British mainland. Another way is by intensifying the submarine warfare against shipping. If Germany comes to have more in reserve, it will not be a difficult thing for it to clear Italy of all American and British troops.

"There is a possibility that the German air force will raid the American mainland systematically. Such raids will be effectual retaliation against America. Marshal Goering once said that it was quite possible to attack America from the air. If stratosphere flights are successful, air raids on New York or Washington will not be attended with any unsurmountable difficulties. In this connection I understand that German experts are experimenting with special long distance planes, and arrangements have been made in Germany for the mass production of such of these planes which have been tested successfully. I am sure that when Germany has enough of this sort of aircraft it will carry out air attacks on America."

Rear-Admiral Sosa has a low opinion of the idea of joint American and British operations.

He says: "It will not be surprising if Britain thinks of sending to East Asia a fleet with some of the Italian warships in it And Roosevelt is desirous of seeing Britain sending a naval strength to East Asia. Probably he will offer to increase the American strength in Italy in return for the dispatch by Britain of naval units to East Asiatic waters. Britain would be in no position to decline such proposals.

"Incidentally America and Britain are spreading propaganda reports of impending operations for the recapture of Burma. A campaign against Burma will be a very risky affair. If such a campaign is unsuccessful, it will be the end of Britain as a naval power. Moreover, Britain will have to relinquish India with the result that the process of the disintegration of the British Empire will begin.

"America will be interested in a campaign against Burma so long as it opens the prospect of Chungking getting more American planes for use against Japan. The ill-success of such a campaign will not affect America to anything like the extent to which it will affect Britain. This is one of the considerations that point to the likelihood of America and Britain finding much difficulty in coming to agreement on details of any plan of an Anglo-American campaign against Burma.